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Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES
AND PERFUMES.Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1877.NOTICE
THE Undersigned begs to remind his
Customers and the Public generally
that he still CARRIES on his PHOTO-
GRAPHIC BUSINESS in No. 3 A,
LOWER WYNDHAM STREET; and
that he has no connection whatever with
the Establishment recently opened in
Queen's Road, under the Name and Style
of AFONG & CO.AFONG,
No. 3 A, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, August 15, 1877.AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORESOf the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1877.K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr AXON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr F. JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

mc19

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G.
Cunningham—Weller & Co.

Twilight, British barque, Capt. Dalangry.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PRINCEWILL, British barque, Captain John
S. Atrey—Meyer & Co.NIRWOOD, British barque, Capt. Clark.—
Captain.PLATINUM, American ship, Capt. F. Foule.
—Order.

SCINDIA, British ship, Capt. Lightbody.

Russell & Co.

FORNIXAS, German 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. Schwer—Melchers & Co.SABACEN, British ship, Captain Le
Boef.—Captain.ULOCK, British barque, Captain A. P.
Goodman—Borneo Co.ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner,
Capt. Chas. H. Nelson—Douglas Lapraik
& Co.

ASHERLEY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.

—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TO LET.

TO LET.
NOS. 4, and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN
STREET.Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation
of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.

The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough
Street. Possession from 1st September next.Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD,
"Bianca Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.
Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Pedder's Hill.

DAVID SASSOUN, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

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Notices to Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo per Steamship
BELGIUM, from San Francisco, &c.,
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

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FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glengyle having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed at
their risk and stored by the Undersigned
in their Godowns, whence may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded to
Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is
given before Noon To-day.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
2nd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 27, 1877.

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GERMAN BARK ADOLPH, FROM
HAMBURG.CONSIGNNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for counter-signature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.Cargo impeding discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signee's risk and expense.ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ASSAM AND
INDUS.CONSIGNNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel, from London, Bombay
and Intermediate Ports, and in connection
with the Steamer NEPAUL from Cal-
cutta, are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and stored at their risk in
the Company's Godowns, at West Point,
whence delivery can be obtained from this
date.Goods not delivered by the 1st September
will be subject to rent.ADAM LINN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 25, 1877.

se1

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

LOUDOUN CASTLE,

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr. A. M. HEATON,
when delivery may be obtained.Consignees wishing to receive their
Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless notice to the contrary be given
before Noon To-day.No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 1st Proximo will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 25, 1877.

se1

To-day's Advertisements.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"GLENAGLES,"
Captain McBAIN, will leave
as above at Noon, TO-
MORROW.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 28, 1877.

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TO NATURALISTS.

C. E. BEDDOME, Esq., of Somerton,
Queensland, will be happy to Open
a CONCHOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCE with
Naturalists, with a view to exchanging
Land-Shells and Fluviatiles.

August 28, 1877.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27, Charley, British barque, from
Whampoa.Aug. 28, Tancis, French steamer, 1000,
de la Marvella, Yokohama Aug. 22, Mails
and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28, Zamora, for Manila.
28, Macau, for Manila.

28, Namoa, for Coast Ports.

28, Samos, for Tientan.

28, Christian, for Foochow.

28, Spinaway, for Foochow.

28, Jacatra, for Chefoo.

28, Amoy, for Canton.

28, Etoor, for Guam.

28, Sun Kee, Chi g.b., for a cruise.

Cleared.

Carolla, for Keeling.

Schindia, for Manila.

Antwerp, for Foochow.

Woolwich, for Port Moresby (Solomon
Islands).

Pernambuco, for Singapore.

Genevieve, for Saigon.

Charley, for Keeling.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per Tonais, from Yokohama: for Hong-
kong, Madame Vakatz, and 1 Chinese; for
Salon, Mr. Blane; for Marseilles, Mr and
Mrs Journaud, Messrs Spiesen, and Kam-
asaki.

Departed.

Per Macau, for Manila, Messrs J. Lopez
and C. G. Borcaud.Per Namoa, for Amoy, Miss Matty
Noyes; for Foochow, Messrs Bredon and
Ng Choy.

Per Jacatra, for Chefoo, 1 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Antwerp, for Maldives, 3 Chinese.

Per Pernambuco, for Singapore, 20 Chi-
nese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

None.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.

Per MARIVELES, at 11.30 a.m., on
Wednesday, the 29th inst.

For AMOY, TAIWAN & TAMSUL.

Per TAIWAN, at 11.30 a.m., on Wed-
nesday, the 29th inst.

For SHANGHAI.

Per GLENAGLES, at 11.30 a.m. To-
morrow, the 29th inst.

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.

Per HOLYROOD, at 2.30 p.m. To-mor-
row, the 29th inst., instead of as
previously notified.

For SWATOW.

Per NORNA, at 9.30 a.m., on Thursday,
the 29th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CHINA
will be despatched on THURSDAY,the 30th instant, with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, and the United
States, which will be closed as follows,

instead of as previously notified:—

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan, the
United States, or Union Coun-
tries only may be posted on board
the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 18, 1877.

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MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet IROAUL-
DY will be despatched from Hong-
kong on SATURDAY, the 1st Sept.,with Mails to and through the
United Kingdom and Europe, via
Marseille; to Salou, Singapore,
Batavia, Calle, Australia, New Zealand,
Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles,
Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.
This is the best opportunity for forwarding Cor-
respondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

Hongkong, August 18, 1877.

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MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet SOMER-
SET, will be despatched from Hong-
kong on WEDNESDAY, the 5th Sept.,with Mails for Singapore, Somer-
set, Coochown, Cleveland Bay,
Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney,
Tasmania, New Zealand, and Mel-
bourne.Correspondence cannot be registered after
3.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 3.30 p.m.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be
specially directed via Torres Straits, or
it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern and Western

the Straits Settlements, and, indeed, with the exception of India, throughout the entire East. The Mexican dollar too, which used to be, and to a less degree still is, a pretty general standard of value, has of late deteriorated both in quality and execution, while as yet, the attempt to introduce the American trade dollar has proved only partially successful. That coin, however, may be expected in time to gain extensive circulation. It is well minted and fully kept up in intrinsic value, but it will necessarily take some time before ignorant people, such as are the bulk of those amongst whom it is to circulate, can get accustomed to it. Meanwhile our Government is being strongly urged to issue a British trade dollar, which, bearing the stamp of our Government as a guarantee of the weight and fineness of the silver, would, it is believed, command a wide currency, displace much of the deteriorated and debased coinage now in circulation, and introduce a certain degree of much-needed uniformity into the various currencies. To all the silver-using countries of the East, the introduction of such a coinage would prove very advantageous, while to us also it would be beneficial, by opening up a new outlet for our Indian silver. It seems therefore very desirable that the proposed experiment should be made.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May)

August 28, 1877.

THE STANLEY INQUEST.

Lok Ame, a fisherman, Chan Aching, a druggist, and Yip Shun Mui, a married woman, were again brought up to answer the charge of having caused the death of an infant child by exposing it. At the Jury at the Coronor's inquest had exonerated the defendants by returning a verdict that the deceased, a prematurely-born child, died of natural causes, they were discharged.

LARGENT.

How Acheung, a carpenter, was caught stealing from a passenger in the steamer *Nanota* at 7 p.m. yesterday. He was arrested by a Police Constable with the complainant's pillow box which contained \$4 and other things. Six months' hard labour.

ALLEGED FURIOUS DRIVING.

Mr. J. H. Scott, of the firm of the Butterfield and Swire, was summoned by P. C. Harry Haines, No. 15, for furious driving. The complainant stated that on the 25th at about 6.30 p.m. he was on duty at the bottom of East Street, Queen's Road Central, when he observed a carriage approaching. There were two gentlemen inside. As the carriage passed where he was standing, the horse swerved so that the carriage left the direct course of the road, and one of the wheels grazed the complainant's coat sleeve. The Constable thereupon called out "I wish you would mind where you are driving to." No notice was taken of this, the constable thereon alongside the carriage and asked for the name of the driver. The reply he got was "Butterfield and Swire." He would not say it was furiously driven, but it was recklessly driven. On the 27th he applied to the acting Captain Superintendent of Police for a summons, but it was not granted. Later on he was told that a complaint had been made against him, and was directed to take out a summons against the defendant so that the matter could be investigated by the Magistrate. He had observed the same horse averse upon another occasion when harnessed with another horse.—The defendant stated that he considered the conduct of the Constable was reprehensible, and he wrote a letter to Mr. Creagh complaining. The reply he received was that the matter would be referred to the Magistrate. The part of the Queen's Road near Morrison Street was always crowded. The horse was not going faster than five miles an hour. The Constable was standing on the road, but he might have got out of the way; in fact he might have run over without any fault from those in the carriage. For this incident, the Constable called out in a rude manner and ran after the carriage, demanding the names of the occupants.—The Magistrate dismissed the case, and reprimanded the Constable for his want of commonsense and prudence.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honor Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)

August 28, 1877.

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

C. C. Cohen v. D. McCulloch, \$620.—His Lordship delivered judgment in the application of Mr. Brereton for a nonsuit. His Lordship said that it was a well-settled law that a broker could not sue his principal, and if the circumstances of the case supported Mr. Brereton's allegation, this contention must prevail. It had been decided in the case of *Fairfax v. Fenlon* that a broker was not a party to the contract and could not therefore sue. In the case of *Pae v. Walker*, it was laid down that an agent could sue, but it was not described that he was a broker, and this case had much commented upon and doubt was thrown on the correctness of the decision. In the present case, Mr. Cohen had said that he believed he had revealed the name of his principal at the time of the transaction, and if it was so, he would be out of Court; but curiously enough, the defendant set up another story and denied altogether that the name of the principal was ever revealed to him, and had repudiated that Mr. Wai Akwong was the buyer. Mr. McCulloch having written to say that Mr. Cohen did not give up the name of his principal, while Mr. Cohen wrote in reply to say that although he did not give the name of Wai Akwong, he had said it was for the compradores of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and Mr. Wai Akwong was the comprador of that Bank. All the correspondence, however, showed that the disclosure of principal was repudiated by Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Cohen therefore took the place of the principal as far as Mr. McCulloch was concerned. So under all the circumstances his Lordship considered that Mr. Cohen could sue, and the case must proceed.

The case was then fixed for hearing on Thursday next.

Mr. Johnson appeared for the plaintiff.

Permit was granted to Mr. Ricardo Gonzales to load timber in the brigantine *Concordia* at the port of Leganes of the provinces of Tayabas, the destination being Hongkong.

claim was for two months' rent at \$25 each. After hearing the evidence the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Humphreys v. Grey, \$61.75.—The claim was for goods supplied and the defendant, a Miss Grey, did not appear. Judgment went by default.

Ismail v. Gerstenberg, \$50.50.—The defendant is the master of the Danish barque *Michele Selchan*. The claim was for wages as a Serang on board the ship at \$15 a month. The plaintiff signed the articles five months ago.

In answer to Mr. Brereton, the plaintiff admitted that he had been discharged during the voyage, but the Captain did not tell him the amount of wages he was to get after his discharge.

In answer to the Court, the plaintiff said the defendant wanted to discharge him but did not want to pay him off. The master had been referred to the Danish Consulate. When others of the crew were discharged, the plaintiff refused to be discharged under those terms, and the defendant would not allow him to go on board the ship. He had his wife and child on board, but had no opportunity of communicating with them. He considered himself ill-treated while on board.

Mr. Brereton then stated the case for the defendant, and said that his client would not resist the claim if the plaintiff had a right to it. The defendant had, however, made away with a quantity of the ship's stores to the value of over \$100 and had been charged before the Police Court here. He was discharged, however, for want of jurisdiction, the alleged offence having occurred on the high sea on board a foreign vessel. It was, moreover, urged that the plaintiff had deserted the ship so that a new man had to be got in his place, and a deserter, it had been decided, could not recover his wages.

After evidence, the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

Cheung Cheong v. Same, \$588.—This case was postponed till Thursday next on the application of Mr. Brereton who appeared for the defendant. Mr. Johnson, who appeared for the plaintiff, consented.

Canton.

DEATH OF KING-QUA, THE LAST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CO-HONG.

The last of the Hong Merchants has just died here aged 88 years. He succeeded his father, one of the leading members of the Co-Hong in the early part of this century, in the mandarin department of their Hong nearly or quite half a century ago (Linching being the chief partner), and was for many years prominent in the relations with foreign officers as intermediary, in conjunction with one or two other members of the Co-Hong. As such his position was often one of embarrassment and difficulty; but he seemed always to discharge the duties imposed upon him by the authorities with ability and untiring patience. His position was one of considerable advantage, in that his father had enjoyed the Emperor's favor and his elder brother had attained to the high rank of the Hanlin, although the family became relatively poor.

At present the son of this eldest brother, who is also a graduate of the Hanlin and has a red button, is in chief charge of the educational department here.

The original home of the family was at Whampoa. There are here left of his family, including sons, grandsons, great-grandsons, nephews and their sons, forty-nine males; no account being given of the females in the funeral card.

His characteristics were in marked contrast to those of Fwan-Ting-qua, who had enjoyed the lavish use of a princely fortune after attaining high literary rank at Peking; and whose decease we noticed in 1874. In short, King Qua was eminently a prudent, temperate, man, who exercised a salutary influence upon his family and society in general.

N.

26th August, 1877.

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

The *Comercio* of the 11th August says:—"We can announce to the public that there will be established this month at Manila a large establishment for the manufacture of Mirrors, &c., for which the necessary apparatus has been in course of construction for some time past, with the view that the products of this establishment may compete both in quality and in price with the best articles of this kind brought from Europe. The process of the manufacture is entrusted to persons of confidence and intelligence who have seen the process of overlaying quicksilver on glass with all its perfection. The establishment will also undertake to restore mirror plates damaged by dampness or other accidents to its primitive brilliancy."

An American, named George Robinson, has obtained the privilege of a new mode for sawing timber. Instead of the steel plate commonly used in the saw, a platinum wire is substituted, and made red-hot by electric current, and the block of the tree to be cut into planks is then put in contact with the wire which is to be slowly pushed forward and backward. The superficial parts of the pieces of plank thus cut is found to be slightly carbonized. The process has been tried with a small electromagnet machine, and the result has been most satisfactory.

Permit has been granted to Mr. Ricardo Gonzales to load timber in the brigantine *Concordia* at the port of Leganes of the provinces of Tayabas, the destination being Hongkong.

Don José Olmedo has just been appointed Vice-Counsel for Spain at Canton and Whampoa.

Out of 15,718,000 cigars offered for sale on the 16th Aug. 7,275,000 were sold to a total value of \$95,420.90, including the \$3,957.25 of premium.

The *Comercio* of the 22nd Aug. says:

"Yesterday afternoon the *Semafar* of Restinas announced that the British barque *Berwickshire*, from Saigon was aground on the San Nicolas shoal, and requested the assistance at disposal. The news, owing to the efficacy of telegraph, put the always ready tug *Moropisa* in movement which was to start that night for the scene of disaster, and at 8 a.m. to-day, the *Vigil* of Manila announced the following:—"British barque *Berwickshire*, which had been aground, is floating at 13 miles to the S.W. of the anchorage and in tow of the steamer *Moropisa*. The good services rendered by the said steamer is highly appreciated; had there not been in the port such assistance, the barque would have remained for some days in that perilous position."

The Board of Exchequer has decided to refund the fine of \$50 imposed by the Customs of Manila on the firm of Messrs Tillson, Herrmann & Co., for presenting the manifest of the British ship *The Sir Jameson Family* within 30 hours after arrival as required by the ordinance.

During the first fortnight of August, there were imported into the Philippines \$23 in gold and \$1375 in silver in Spanish coins; and the export has been of \$270,000 in gold bars, \$2,400 gold in bullion, and \$3,400 in gold dust.

Owing to the assistance given by the gunboat *Marielles*, the German barque *Johanna*, which was stranded on the 11th August on the eastern point of Macau Island, three miles off the northern mouth of that port, was floated off on the following day.

The 14,000 quintals leaf tobacco to be forwarded to Europe, has been adjudicated on the 14th August to the barque *Aguilera* at the up-set price of 38 reales yellow per quintal, of freight or \$25,000 in all.

Exchange.—August 22.—On Hongkong, night, 2½ per cent. dis.; on Amoy, 1⅔ per cent. dis.

Freights.—The French barque *Ville de Bruxelles* has been chartered for New York at \$7 per ton sugar, and \$7 per each 4 bales hemp.

The Iloilo correspondent of the *Oceanian* writes under date of 14th Aug. the following:—"On the 11th inst., at about 7 p.m., just after the Italian barque *Brennero* came alongside the pier, a dispute took place between the mate and the boatswain of the said ship regarding the way and place where a hose should be fastened, and the result was the mate got stabbed in the abdomen by the boatswain. The aggressor was arrested by an officer of the garrison, and the Colonial Surgeon and a German Doctor were to the assistance of the wounded mate, who is progressing favourably, and it is evident that the wound is of a somewhat serious kind."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SIDE-WALKS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"
Hongkong, August 28, 1877.

SIR.—It seems quite useless for our ab's and energetic Surveyor-General to provide good and comfortable side-walks, if they are to be monopolized, as at present, by crowds of coolies, some sleeping, others removing from their persons certain offensive insects, others carrying cool-shops or vegetable stalls, others bearing chairs, &c., &c., all with the inevitable bamboo and determined to contest the right of way with every European who comes along.

Since the arrival of our present Governor, the police seem afraid to interfere with his pets and there is not even the semblance of an attempt made to regulate the traffic.

Any one who has visited Shanghai must have observed the admirable way in which Superintendent Penfold manages to prevent similar obstructions on the foot-paths, and there should surely be no difficulty in adopting his system here. The nuisance has now become unbearable, and some united effort should be made by the community to have it removed.

1 am, &c.

PEDESTRIAN.

M. MORIAL BY THE CHINESE ENVOY AND ASSISTANT ENVOY TO GREAT BRITAIN, RECOMMENDING THE GRADUAL SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

Dated April, 1877.

Your servants reverently solicit that the way to effect the suppression of opium smoking is not to multiply prohibitory enactments. The first step which it calls for is to develop a feeling of honourable self-respect among the higher official classes; and an even still more essential requisite is that supervision should be maintained on their own account and enforced in the case of others, by the superior authorities, in order that all latitude and sanction be withheld from the practice. The course it would be proper to pursue is to fix a term of three years' duration, requiring of the Governor-General and Governors of the provinces that they should direct the several district authorities under them to cause large quantities of anti-opium prescriptions to be made up and distributed, and to bring home the fact to the public mind that the period resolved upon will terminate at the completion of three full years. On the expiry of the period, such persons as shall fail to abstain from the further continuance of the practice to be dealt with as follows, viz., those holding official positions to be denounced and stripped of their rank; graduates at the third and secondary examinations to be deprived of their degrees; and responsible authorities, who shall have failed to report offences within their ken, to undergo the like penalty. Moreover, as the law provides that in the case of all candidates for the primary civil and military examinations, the individuals coming forward shall be held mutually responsible for each other, by bond, in groups of five, the interdict against opium should be made a paramount consideration, and all who connive at a case of indulgence should be equally debarred from the privilege of competition. In the case of the "student" class, (*) all such as are addicted to opium-smoking should, in the first instance, be suspended from the privilege of examination; and in the case of any such as may furiously gain entrance into the competition, the salaried licentiates who have given security on their behalf should be punished by deprivation together with the actual offender. Salaried licentiates who smoke opium should, as a preliminary measure, be deprived of the right of standing as security; and if any, notwithstanding, should be found improperly exercising this function, the superintendents of instruction should pay the penalty by deprivation of their offices.

The object with which it is sought to secure that, within the term of three years, there shall be no opium-smokers left within the educational associations of the country, is that of stimulating in a right direction the popular resolve, and inspiring a firm determination, which, after all, consists simply in appealing to the sentiment of self-respect.

With regard to the cultivation of the poppy in Sze-ch'wan, Yunnan, Kansuh, and Shenah, the matter of first importance is that an effective check be placed on the action of those in authority. Your servants have been informed that the produce yielded by a *mow* of land under poppy cultivation exceeds by several times [the value] of that derived from land under ordinary tillage, and this at a less expenditure of labour. The authorities, consequently, at the provincial capital, in the departments, and in the subordinate districts have introduced additional levies of an illegal character, and collect an unauthorized duty upon the opium produced, whereby a revenue is obtained, itself larger by several times than the amount established by law for the regular taxation. Both officials and people having in this a source of profit open to them, the practice has spread far and wide this long time past, in every direction. The poppy which employs itself, moreover, in the cultivation of the poppy, including both the sexes, has become addicted to the practice of smoking, in the absence of means to place the population under a stringent prohibition, as is done in India, against the smoking of the opium which is there produced. As a result of this state of affairs, the opium, including both the sexes, has become addicted to the practice of smoking, in the absence of means to place the population under a stringent prohibition, as is done in India, against the smoking of the opium which is there produced. As a result of this state of affairs, the opium, including both the sexes, has become addicted to the practice of smoking, in the absence of means to place the population under a stringent prohibition, as is done in India, against the smoking of the opium which is there produced.

It is impossible, consequently, in many cases, to meet the demands of the established system of taxation, and the evils of poverty mate themselves felt. The supplies which are required for the food of the people are interfered with, and the stores which should fill the granaries become reduced to nought. In view of the boundless evils which must follow in the train of a wide extension of the poppy cultivation, it cannot be imagined that we can continue to hold our own.

The fact should be recalled that in the reign of Yung-Cheng (A.D. 1723-1735) an imperial edict forbade the cultivation of sugar-cane in the province of Kwangtung. (†) The motive of this earnest step was anxiety on behalf of the food supply of the people; yet if, in the case of the sugar-cane, which itself produces an article of daily necessity in food, the heart of the Sacred one was disturbed with care, how much the more must this be the case in respect of opium, an actual source of injury to the State!

Prostrate, therefore, we would entreat your Majesty to adopt a policy, firm in principle although lenient in point of time. Within a period of three years, [we would have] the provincial Literary Chancellors throughout the Empire required to set matters right as regards the educational associations within their several jurisdictions, and the Governors-General and Governors required to effect such reform as is necessary among the ranks of their subordinates. As regards the cultivation of the poppy, it will be necessary, furthermore, that the high authorities should require the districts and departments Magistrates to call upon the nobles and people generally to set matters right in the localities respectively under their control, a change being thus gradually brought about by patient effort and exhortation. Beyond all this, if within a period of twenty years the practice is to have been wholly given up by the entire people, and actual results are to be obtained, not mere idle words, it is indispensable that vigorous effect be given to [the resolution taken] without insisting upon immediate results. This being the case, it must follow as a matter of course that man will either venture to refrain, or not endure the thoughts of refraining, from the suppression of the practice.

Your servants, bringing such knowledge as they are gifted with to bear on the subject, have set forth an outline of the course to be pursued with a view to achieving an advantageous result; and, overwhelmed with trepidation at the liberty they have permitted themselves, they prostrate themselves at the Sacred Glance of Your Majesties (the Empress) and Your Majesty (the Emperor) upon their humble representation.—N. C. D. News.

(†) In order that this statement should not appear incredible, it may be observed here that the government of China, as at present constituted, is immutably based upon the theory that the mass of the population should be solely occupied with the production of a food-supply.—TRAN.

GIBRALTAR.
(Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.)

The presence in this country of a deputation from the Commercial community of Gibraltar, affords us an opportunity of referring once more to the "Ordinance for the Regulation of the Customs at Gibraltar," and to the mischief which must inevitably ensue from the operation of that most mistaken and impolitic instrument. The gentlemen composing the deputation have been appointed in accordance with a resolution passed recently at a public meeting at Gibraltar and their object in visiting this country is to place the views of those by whom they are accredited fully before Her Majesty's Government, and, if necessary, to take the sense of Parliament upon the Ordinance in question. Our objections to the proposed regulations, as set forth in this Ordinance, are already upon record, and they have been directed mainly against the arrangements for the imposition of bonds on undutiable goods, the needless restrictions on the free import and export of merchandise, and the interference with existing facilities hitherto afforded at Gibraltar to steamers and other craft for breaking bulk. The more we consider these regulations and their obvious effect, the more satisfied we are that the conclusions we have already arrived at are just, and that they will, if carried out, result in nothing short of the ruin of the trade of Gibraltar, and the reduction of that flourishing and useful Port to the condition merely of a military station.

For such a course of procedure there ought, assuredly, to be sufficient, and, indeed, overwhelming grounds. But have any such grounds been advanced? The excuse for the issue of the Ordinance is that tobacco is smuggled from Gibraltar into Spain; but, so far as we can see, there is no proof, or attempt at proof, that any of the persons engaged in the tobacco trade of Gibraltar have run cargo into any of the Spanish Ports. If there be smuggling carried on of tobacco imported into Gibraltar—which we do not deny, and with which we have no concern—we presume, as is the case elsewhere, that the purchaser, not the seller, is the smuggler

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA*
will be despatched from San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 30th
Instant, 1877, at 9 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York, and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitau Bialt S. S. Company
will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 29th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland
Cargo are requested to endorse on the
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages
Shipped, to correspond with those in their
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Fraya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, August 13, 1877.

INSURANCES.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to
Issue Policies against LOSS or
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.
Every Risk taken by this Company is
participated in by Three of the largest
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus
of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS,
equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS,
thus enabling this Company to accept large
Lines.

SANDER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tael Two Million,
in 1,000 shares of Tael 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tael Six Hundred
Thousand, or Tael 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. Bell, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. Gurnay, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon,
Sons & Co.)
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. Lavers, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
HUGO SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Foster
& Co.)
A. G. Wood, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston
& Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,
YOKOHAMA.

A G E N C I E S.
At the principal Ports in the East and Australian
Colonies.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Im-
munities at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take
place at the end of every three years, and
for this purpose power will be given to the
Directors by the Deed of Settlement to
withdraw at the before-mentioned periods
all or any of the Shares held by Share-
holders who have not contributed Premiums
or whose contributions during the pre-
ceding three years have not been in proportion
to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company
in pursuance of the above regulation, will
be notified at least three months prior to
the date fixed for any such revision of the
Share List, and will have the option of dis-
posing of their Shares in either of the
following ways:

They will be at liberty at any time after
receipt of notice of withdrawal, and
prior to the date of revision, to sell
their Shares to any person approved
by the Company and accepted as the
transferee;

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate
for cancellation at the time of such
revision, and pursuant to notice, will
receive a return of the Capital paid up
thereon; and so soon after as the
financial position of the Company up
to the date of the revision can be ascer-
tained and the accounts adjusted, they
shall also receive a pro-rata share of
the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated,
together with such proportion of the
unappropriated profits as may be found
due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications
for Shares in the undermentioned
will be received at the offices of the
Company, from residents in China and
Japan, until the 30th September; from
London and distant ports until 31st Octo-
ber next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR
SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

..... hereby request that you
will allot to Shares in the
above Company, and agree to
accept such Shares, or any less number
you may allot to and
agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per
Share, and all subsequent calls, and to
subscribe the Deed of Settlement when
required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
Merchandise in the same, at the
annual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty; King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances at follow-
ing Rates.

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1875.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 1, 1875.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GENOSES at all the Treaty Ports
of China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
on Coal in Matala, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Im-
munities at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

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